

DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.**To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.**

Sch. Priscilla, Georges, 25,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Dictator, Gully, 25,000 lbs. fresh cod, 10,000 lbs. hake, 10,000 lbs. halibut.

To-day's Market.

Board of Trade prices: large handline Georges cod, \$3 3-4 per cwt., medium do., \$2 1-2; large trawl Georges, \$3 1-2, medium do., \$2 3-8; handline cod from deck caught east of Cape Sable, \$3 1-2; medium do., \$2 3-8; large trawl bank cod, \$2.75; medium do., \$2.25 large dory handline cod, \$2 7-8, medium do., \$2 3-8.

Outside sales bank cod, \$3 25 per cwt for large and \$2.75 for mediums.

Large Peak and Bank Quero cod, \$1.80 per cwt.; medium, \$1.15.

Outside sales Georges cod, \$3 37 1-2 per cwt. for large and \$2 50 for medium.

Bank halibut, 9 cents per lb. for white and 5 1-2 cents for gray.

Boston.

April 26—Ar., sch. Mattakesett, 10,000 haddock, 3000 cod.

Sch. Addison Center, 8000 haddock, 1000 cod.

Sch. Wm. A. Morse, 14,000 haddock, 5000 cod.

Sch. Samoset, 3000 haddock, 6000 cod.

Sch. Madeline, 2500 haddock, 4000 cod.

Sch. Viking, 9000 haddock, 4000 cod, 1000 cusk.

Sch. Dictator, 25,000 cod, 5000 hake, 10,000 halibut.

Sch. Gloriana, 8000 cod, 4000 hake, 4000 cusk, 8000 halibut.

Sch. Allen H. Jones, 10,000 haddock, 1000 cod.

Sch. Maggie Sullivan, 7000 haddock, 9000 cod, 5000 hake.

Shore haddock, \$3 to \$4.25; shore large cod, \$4 to \$4.50; shore market cod, \$4.50 to \$5.

Mackerel Notes.

The steamer F. S. Willard started out from Portland on Thursday morning bound for so uthern waters after mackerel. On getting clear of the harbor the captain found the sea so rough and the fog so thick that he returned to port.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Capt. Nelson Fisher of sch. Glenelg, which arrived at New York to-day with a fare of fresh mackerel, reports speaking sch. W. R. Perkins from Martinique, 42 days out, 15 miles south of Navesink Highlands on Thursday, bound in. She wished to be reported.

ANOTHER MACKEREL FARE.

Sch. Priscilla Smith at New York With Her Second Trip.

A special to the TIMES from New York this afternoon reports the arrival at Fulton dock of sch. Priscilla Smith, Capt. William Corkum, with 150 barrels fresh mackerel. This is Capt. Corkum's second trip this season. He is doing well.

Lobster Catching.

Two methods of taking lobsters are employed on the Labrador coast, by creels or pots, and by jiggers. The jigger is an iron hook, more or less closed, firmly fastened to a round spruce shaft, 4 to 5 feet long, and from an inch to 1 1-2 inch diameter. The weight of lobsters on this coast is sometimes in excess of 14 pounds, but will not average above 2 1-2 pounds.

THREE MORE TRIPS.**Mackerel In Good Receipt at New York To-day.****Interesting News From the Seining Fleet.**

A special to the TIMES reports three more arrivals of the mackerel fleet at Fulton dock, New York, this morning with good fares as follows:

Sch. Ralph F. Hodgdon, Capt. William Greenleaf, 125 barrels fresh medium mackerel.

Sch. M. S. Ayer, Capt. Levi Nickerson, 200 barrels fresh medium mackerel.

Sch. Glenelg of Provincetown, Capt. Nelson Fisher, 75 barrels fresh medium mackerel.

Manager Livingston of the Gloucester Fresh Fish Company, who has just returned from New York, reports that the mackerel being landed there, look finely, going from 90 to 100 count to a barrel, and show that the fishermen are taking good care of them. The fishermen report plenty of mackerel and say that all they want is good weather to make a big spring's work. The weather which the fleet has encountered has been the same as experienced here the present month, so the difficulty of securing a fare can be readily imagined. Capt. Jacobs estimated his catch between 50,000 and 60,000 fish and he will come near counting out that all right.

A letter from Capt. John W. McFarland, of gasoline auxiliary sch. Victor, which arrived at New York with a fine fare on Wednesday, states that the price started at eight cents apiece Thursday and dropped to seven cents. He says that seven vessels got hauls from 24 to 48 hours before he did and that at the time of writing the letter Thursday he knew of four of them which were bound to market and had not arrived. "So," writes the captain, "you can see what it means to have a gasoline engine in a vessel."

Fine Halibut Trip.

Sch. Preceptor, Capt. James Goodwin, arrived from the Cape St. George, N. F., grounds on Friday afternoon with a fine fare of 60,000 pounds of fresh halibut and 5000 pounds of fletched halibut.

Capt. Goodwin reports very bad weather up to two weeks ago, but sighted no ice. The passage home was made in four days and the oldest fish are only ten days out of the water.

The fare sold to the New England Fish Co. at 9 cents per pound for white and 5 3-4 cents for gray, which means a large stock and share for Capt. Goodwin and his men.

Capt. Goodwin is one of those steady-going, quiet commanders who seldom miss a good trip.

Put In for Balt.

Capt. James Goodwin of sch. Preceptor, reports speaking sch. Senator Gardner, Capt. Joseph Bonia, at Bay St. George, N. F., recently. The Gardner had had two sets and found good fishing and was in for bait.

DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.**To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.**

Sch. Preceptor, Cape St. George, N. F., 4000 lbs. cod, 6000 lbs. halibut, 5000 lbs. fletched halibut.

Sch. Hiram Lowell, Western Bank, 60,000 lbs. fresh cod, 10,000 lbs. haddock.

Sch. Helen G. Wells, Western Bank, 60,000 lbs. fresh cod, 15,000 lbs. haddock.

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Boston.

April 27—No arrivals.

Mackerel Notes.

Sloops Active, J. W. Caswell, Betsy Ross, Pearl, Albert Brown, Iris, Briganza, Odd Fellow, Lizzie B. Foster of the Provincetown netting fleet, are awaiting favorable weather to sail south for mackerel. Sloops Golden Eagle and Gracie, and schs. Harrie M. Young, Daniel Boone, Ella Nash and Little Jennie will sail later.

Sch. William H. Cross is fitting for seining.

Sch. Nellie Dixon of Boston is coming here to fit for seining. Capt. James Ellis will command her.

MORE MACKEREL.**Three Fares at New York This Morning.****Price Has Dropped to Six Cents Apiece.**

A special to the TIMES reports the arrival of the following good mackerel fares at Fulton dock, New York, this morning.

Gasoline auxiliary sch. Mary E. Harty, Capt. Charles H. Harty, 175 barrels fresh medium mackerel.

Gasoline auxiliary sch. Natalie B. Nickerson, Capt. Eben T. Lewis (of Boothbay) 200 barrels fresh medium mackerel.

Sch. Margaret Mather, Capt. Albert D. Mallock, 150 barrels fresh medium mackerel.

These are second trips for all three vessels.

The fish are bringing six cents apiece.

A letter from Capt. Morgan of sch. Richard Wainwright says the weather out south has been very bad, the only two calm days being while the vessel was on her run to market the first of this week. On the trip before this, the Wainwright made the 300 mile stormy passage to market in less than 24 hours, which shows that she is indeed a very fast sailer.

RECIPROCITY IN FISHING.

Newfoundland Wants Ratification of Bond-Blaine Convention.

A cable from London says that Premier Bond of Newfoundland has requested the British government to secure the ratification of the Bond-Blaine convention, and Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, has notified Mr. Bond that he has communicated with Canada.

It is said that the negotiations between Canada, Great Britain and Newfoundland are likely to come to a definite conclusion shortly after Mr. Bond's return on the Tunisian, which will leave Liverpool May 2.

The Bond-Blaine convention was a special agreement entered into about 1892, between Hon. James G. Blaine, then secretary of state, and Hon. Robert Bond, the premier of Newfoundland.

The convention, on the part of Newfoundland, granted United States fishermen considerable privileges in the matter of purchasing bait, and largely reduced the duties on a considerable class of American imports into the island. For its part the United States opened its markets to Newfoundland fish and raw products and confirmed the privilege of transportation of fresh fish in bond to the United States market. The convention never went to the United States senate.

NOW A LAW.

Gov. Crane Signs Bill Making Fish Inspection Permissive.

Gov. Crane signed the fish inspection bill on Friday, which goes into effect at once.

The act provides that fish intended for sale or exportation and which have been subject to inspection may now be packed in any mode agreed upon by the buyer and seller without inspection or branding, but it shall be inspected if required at the time of purchase by the purchaser, who shall pay all expenses of inspecting and repacking.

Mackerel will now be sold on their merits as regards quality, fatness and color, instead of by size as formerly.

Sch. Grampus in Commission.

The United States fish commission schooner Grampus will be in Maine waters about May 1, to continue the propagation of lobsters during the coming season. The captain of the Grampus requests the hearty co-operation of the fishermen and smack men of Maine in collecting all available egg-bearing lobsters, for which a satisfactory price will be paid when delivered alive. The adult lobsters, together with the fry, will be returned to Maine waters and deposited in accordance with the wishes of the commissioner of sea and shore fisheries.

United States Fish Commission Presents Statistics.

Products Equal to All Other New England States.

The United States fish commission is about to publish a report on the fisheries of New England, which will show that Massachusetts has over two-thirds the money invested and produces nearly half the total yield of all coast fisheries of the New England states. It is, in fact, the leading fishing state of New England. Until within very recent years it employed more persons in such industries than any other New England state, although it is now exceeded by Maine in this respect. The most important branches of fishing pursued by vessels, of course, are the off-shore bank fisheries for cod, haddock, hake and halibut, the mackerel fishery and the whale fishery. The shore, or boat fisheries, yield only about 20 per cent. of the total value of the fishery products of the state—a smaller percentage than for any other New England state except Connecticut.

The products of the Massachusetts fisheries are derived chiefly from the numerous offshore fishing banks extending along the coast from Nantucket shoals to the Grand banks of Newfoundland. However, the vessels which leave Boston, Gloucester, New Bedford and other ports may said to seek their cargoes of fish and marketable substances derived from marine mammals in all parts of the world.

About 14,363 persons are employed in the coast fisheries of Massachusetts—6962 of them on fishing vessels, 3365 in the shore or boat fisheries and 4022 in various branches of the fishing industry. The figures collected by the fish commission are for the year 1898, but they have not varied much to the present date. In that year the products of the fisheries of this state aggregated 202,257,817 pounds, valued at \$4,463,727.

Approximately 70 per cent. of this quantity and nearly 50 per cent. of the value were represented by the five principal species obtained in the cod fisheries. These amounted to 71,314,978 pounds of cod, valued at \$1,407,039; 5,954,036 pounds of cusk, valued at \$615,144; 35,581,514 pounds of haddock, valued at \$419,818; 21,331,816 pounds hake, valued at \$163,834, and 7,084,057 pounds of pollock, valued at \$43,045. The five species gave a total of 141,266,881 pounds, with a value of \$2,097,050.

Other important species were halibut, of which 10,523,297 pounds were taken, worth \$547,440; 6,703,364 pounds of mackerel, worth \$361,684; 22,363,497 pounds of herring, worth \$332,547; 597,186 pounds of swordfish, worth \$35,280, and 2,535,201 pounds of alewives, fresh, salted and smoked, worth \$31,288. The most important mollusks were 101,225 bushels of oysters, worth \$156,235; 210,912 bushels of hard and soft clams, valued at \$153,318, and 145,917 bushels of scallops, worth \$94,971. The yield of the whale fisheries, consisting of whale, sperm, and sea-elephant oil, and whalebone, was valued at \$285,688.

There has been a great decline in one branch of the Massachusetts fisheries—namely, in the fishery for seaweed and Irish moss, which only so short a time ago as 1889 amounted to 117,993,900 pounds, valued at \$66,034. In 1898 the quantity of Irish moss obtained was only 700,000 pounds, but owing presumably to its comparative scarcity it has gone up greatly in the market, being worth \$22,375. This marine plant is utilized chiefly for food, being converted into gelatine and ground up for making blanc mange.

There are eight counties on the coast of

Massachusetts, all of which are interested in fishing industries. These are Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket, Dukes and Bristol. The fisheries of Essex county are the most extensive, the number of persons employed in 1898 being 7025. The products amounted to 134,744,667 pounds, with a value of \$2,578,806. The extent of the fisheries of this county will be better appreciated when it is stated that they represent practically one-half of the fishery interests of the state, and are nearly equal in value to the fisheries of Maine, while they exceed those of any other New England state.

The county next in importance is Suffolk. Its fisheries centre at Boston, and in 1898 gave employment to 3027 persons, of whom 963 were vessel fishermen, 129 shore or boat fishermen, and 1935 "shoresmen." The number of vessels engaged in fishing was 60, valued with their outfits at about \$500,000. There were 99 boats used in the shore fisheries, worth \$7390.

The fishing apparatus was valued at \$62,372, the shore and accessory property at \$3,160,910, and the cash capital at \$2,251,750—a total investment of close upon \$6,000,000. The quantity of products obtained was 27,780,143 pounds, valued at \$529,835.

One of the most interesting and picturesque of Massachusetts fisheries is carried on in the harbor of Provincetown, which is the principal fishing port of Barnstable county. It is a fishery for flounders, which is conducted during the winter by boats and the smaller class of vessels with drag-nets. These nets are similar in construction to a beam trawl. They are 30 feet wide at the mouth, and 35 feet long. The method of operating them is to throw them overboard, and drag them along the bottom like a dredge, pulling them up at intervals to empty the catch on the deck of the boat or vessel.

Lobster pots are employed in every county that has fisheries, while eel pots are less widely distributed. In 1898 the catch of lobsters by vessels was 70,941 pounds, worth \$6552, and by boats 1,632,800 pounds, worth \$141,120. There were also secured in lobster pots at Chatham in Barnstable county, 950 bushels of "winkles," (not counting shells), which were valued at \$475. These are used by the fishermen as bait for cod, and are said to be very good for that purpose. The catch of eels in pots was 1,883,181 pounds, valued at \$156,459.

Among the odd products, of the fisheries of Massachusetts for the year 1878 were 5200 pounds of catfish, worth \$110; 569,916 pounds of fresh swordfish, worth \$34,465; 27,270 pounds of salted swordfish, worth \$815; 1,061,425 pounds of fresh squid, worth \$14,570; 25,200 pounds of shrimp, worth \$1183; 7400 pounds of mussels, worth \$130; 875,512 pounds of scallops, worth \$94,971; 34,855 pounds of cod sounds and tongues, worth \$889; 21,900 pounds of halibut fins, worth \$384; 358,927 pounds of fish oil, worth \$13,963; 472,500 pounds of sea elephant oil, worth \$20,790; 3,119,350 pounds of whale oil, worth \$199,023, and 27,100 pounds of whalebone, valued at \$63,875.

As might be supposed, the bulk of the fish oil is cod liver oil. A good deal of other fish oil is sold as "pure cod liver" however. The sounds or swimming bladders of cod and hake are converted into isinglass. Swordfish are captured by means of harpoons, and very exciting sport it is. Small sharks, mostly of the dogfish kind, as well as skates, are dried and utilized as fertilizer.

The wholesale trade of Massachusetts in fishery products centres chiefly at Boston and Gloucester. These two cities are almost the principal receiving points for such products in New England. The ocean species disposed of in a fresh and salted condition are caught and landed chiefly by a fleet of vessels from Gloucester, Provincetown, Portland, Me., and other localities on the New England coast.